

THE WAGE-WORKERS.

Mass-Meeting of Toilers at the Vorwärts Turner-Hall.

For the Hundredth Time Eight Hours is Proclaimed a Day's Labor.

Kearney Congratulated on the Adoption of the New California Constitution.

Old Man Barr Howls Against Labor-Saving Machinery of Every Kind.

Bitter Denunciation of Wilbur F. Storey, His Test-Oath, and the "Times."

All Sorts of Corporations Receive a General Turn-ing Over.

A meeting was held in the West Twelfth Street Turner-Hall yesterday afternoon for the purpose of discussing the Eight-Hour law, the alleged triumph of Kearneyism in California, and the Storey test-oath. There was a large attendance, including about thirty of the gender.

Mr. A. R. Parsons called the meeting to order, announcing that smoking would not be allowed, and nominated D. R. Street, of the National Union, for Chairman.

Mr. Street said that the meeting had been called by the Trades Council for the purpose of considering several important matters, chief of which was the Eight-Hour law. He then read the following:

The Chicago Trades Council, at its regular meeting, on April 11, adopted a series of resolutions that were passed by the Trade and Labor Assembly of St. Louis, and presented for consideration by the International Labor Union of America, and the United States and Canada, as follows:

WHEREAS, Hundreds of thousands of working men are out of work, and many of them have been so for many and many more work only half-time, but all at a starvation wage; and

WHEREAS, Cases of starvation are reported all over the country, and crimes are being committed in view of finding food and a home in some places.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—2129 F Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. Madison Street, between Dearborn and State. "Music and Poetry of War Days" for the Benefit of the Protestant Orphan Asylum.

Flaverly's Theatre. Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of Lester Wallace. "My Aunt Dot."

Holiday's Theatre. Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Pauline Markham's English Comic Opera Company. "H. M. S. Pinafore."

Hannigan's Theatre. Clark street, opposite the Court-House. Engagement of H. T. Stanton. "Neck and Neck."

Lake Front. Lake Shore, foot of Madison street. Foreigner's Nocturnal Manager.

Robinson's Show. Madison street, near Madison. James Robinson's Great Show.

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879.

The report, published a few weeks ago, that 20,000 persons had died of the cholera at a religious festival in India, and that the survivors, in spreading to their homes, had distributed the germs of the horrible infection over a vast extent of country, is again published in the current news from that quarter of the world.

The Anglo-Indian campaign in Afghanistan may be regarded as closed, the negotiations with YARQON KHAN having resulted in an adjustment "comprehending the main objects of the British policy"—meaning, doubtless, such a scientific recodification of the Afghan frontier as shall leave that country virtually under British rule.

Some of the leading Paris journals of yesterday contain severe criticisms upon England's equivocal course in refusing co-operation with France upon both the Egyptian and Greek questions; while by other journals the British policy is defended. It is evident, however, that considerable ill-feeling has been engendered between the two nations on the subject of Eastern affairs.

In the war between Chili and Peru great damage has been inflicted upon the granate trade carried on by British capital, a Chilean vessel having fired upon and destroyed some extensive loading works on the Peruvian coast. The Marquis of SALAZAR has directed the English representatives in Chili to remonstrate against the injury, and to require a guarantee that if the works are restored the gunboats will let them alone in future.

All the Powers except England are said to have agreed to undertake negotiations looking to a settlement of the question of the Greek frontier, for which provision was made at the Berlin Conference, but no steps have been taken, owing to the unwillingness of the British Government to move in the matter. According to the *Republique Francaise*, a conference is to assemble in Constantinople early in June, at the invitation of France, to take action regarding the Greek question.

The result of the County Conventions throughout Ohio that were held last Saturday indicates with apparent certainty the nomination of Judge TAYLOR as the Republican candidate for Governor. There is a conviction among Ohio Republicans that Secretary SHERMAN and Gen. GARFIELD are needed just where they are, together, it would seem, with a growing consciousness that it is with the election of a Governor, and not the nomination of a Presidential candidate, that they have to do just now.

Last Monday the Democrats in the House made a show of applauding vigorously upon having defeated a motion to take up and pass the Army Appropriation bill short of its political appendages; but they were careful this week to adjourn over until Tuesday to prevent another vote on that question. It might happen that they could not control the requisite majority another time to prevent any action on that question until the envoys can determine what shall be done. The majority in the House is too small to run any risks.

The question of Sunday observance is discussed in an indirect way in the sermon of Prof. SWINE, which we print this morning, and in a direct way by the Rev. Dr. BAXTER, of St. Paul's Universalist Church. Prof. SWINE finds so wide a divergence among the religious denominations as to the manner in which Sunday observance should be regulated by law as to forbid the adoption of any one particular plan, and compel the so-called orthodox churches to modify their views and invite the co-operation of those with whom they have not until recently consented to affiliate. Dr. BAXTER can see the feasibility of establishing a civil Sabbath, the observance of which shall be a matter for the State and not for the church to look after—a Sabbath that shall not be a day of noise, confusion, and dissipation, of temptation and crime, but a Sabbath of rest and recreation within the bounds of decency and morality. Precisely what those bounds shall be is the question likely to give the Sunday-law agitators some trouble in determining and far more in enforcing.

At yesterday's mass-meeting of working men to take action in reference to the eight-hour question it would appear that the Trades-Union men were largely in the majority, and that the Socialist agitators were not in demand. The speeches, as far as they touched upon the main question, the number of hours that shall constitute a day's

work, were in the main of a moderate type, the Keeneyism being reserved for the preamble and resolutions. The workingmen have resolved to continue the effort to bring about a reform in the hours of labor, and, to the end that a portion of those now in idleness may share in the work to be done, they are willing to reduce the day of labor to eight hours, the difference to be made up in the increased number of laborers employed to produce the same results. Just how they are going to manage this, none of the speakers seemed to know, except one lunatic, who advocated a universal strike for eight hours on and after July 4, 1879, a suggestion that was not received favorably. In the absence of any law making it a crime to work more than eight hours, it is not easy to see how such a limitation of labor could be enforced, and, as one of the speakers remarked, unless it could be enforced all over the world it would operate unjustly and unequally in certain localities.

THE JUDICIAL ELECTION.

The Democrats of this county have taken the responsibility of challenging public opinion and defying public sentiment by nominating a list of persons for the Circuit Judgeships selected because they are Democrats. It will not do to claim that the persons nominated are not chosen because of their politics, because it was avowedly for the purpose of having Democratic Judges that these persons were selected. Neither Judge ROOKES nor Judge MCALISTER would have been recognized as fit persons for re-election were it not that they were Democrats. The sole reason for discriminating between these and the other three Judges now on the Bench is that these were Democrats and the others Republicans. Had WILLIAMS, BOOTH, and FARWELL been Democrats, there would have been no effort to displace them; they would have been nominated just as unanimously as MCALISTER, ROOKES, and DICKET; had DICKET, ROOKES, and MCALISTER been Republicans, they would have been discarded just as unanimously as FARWELL, WILLIAMS, and BOOTH.

Under these circumstances, the essential and governing recommendation inducing the nomination of all these candidates in their Democracy, their partisan fealty, their adherence to the resolutions of '95, and their endorsement of JOSEPH BLACKBURN's policy of starving out the Government and abolishing the army. Any one of these persons nominated on Saturday ought, in order to claim the votes of the people for the office of Judge, to have an established character for legal learning, ability, experience and personal and professional integrity, to justify his election. Having these qualifications for a non-political office, his private opinions on party questions would be matter of total indifference. But the Democrats of Chicago choose to place their candidates for judicial office in the humiliating position of being selected solely because they are Democrats, to be elected to uphold the Democratic platform on the Bench, to represent the Democratic party in the court-room, and to maintain the interests of the Democratic party which elected them. Having chosen to be the candidates of a party in preference to being candidates for a non-political office, they as the people of this city and county to vote for them as Democrats, to be Democratic Judges in the trial of causes between citizens of all parties.

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contempts what the result
celebrated sooths, in
"In time of vices double the
hard hitting and successful
he was trained by DeWitt

paper called, the *Ego-Opener*,
may expect another called the
one of Carl Schurz, and so
Agents if Judge Dandy's do-

Catoway's pride is broken,
coachman been running away
sayer: "David Davis is a
bit of brain." A misprint for
"think."

gathers no more," says
the emigrating negroes, for
that is it "don't have to."
an imitative race. Here
New York, who becomes con-
and then takes to stealing,
hardship has started for
"who is trying to pay his
in, in search of the rest of his

Kiddie, that some spring
by an engaged editor, is pas-
passing himself off as Shak-

has sailed, and it is to be
try will not be kept in painful
ence to a life of Goethe's

can war is over, and the
you resume his flirtations with
reas ride, the interruption of
feature of the entire war.

game of billiards must be

Mr. Schaefer to play with

him. This will give Sis-

and the other Easter bill

LITICAL.

OHIO.

spoke to The Tribune.

May 18.—A summary of the

republican County Conventions
Ohio yesterday show that the
Gubernatorial candidates

on the 29th of this month, and
many others in the State, are enthusiastic

Western Reserve is apparently

united in the field, Tat,

and which include the Cities of

Zanesville, and Chillicothe,

and the counties in

other counties in

Ohio are strong

as a candidate figured but

there is a strong

feeling in his favor, and if he

dropped in the Convention

he would be nominated, it is

a general feeling that both

working men for the Repub-

lican Capital than they could

make, and that neither one

to make the other Conventions were everywhere

enthusiasm. In almost

every County Conven-

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enthusiasm was

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Review of the Financial Situation Last Week.

The Produce Markets Less Active—Wheat irregularly Lower—Oats Steady—Oats Easier.

Provisions—Quiet—Movement of Produce During the Week.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago bank clearings last week were 88 per cent larger than those of the corresponding week of last year. There was no unusual event like a settlement day on the Board of Trade, to cause such a gain, and it must be attributed to the generally improved condition of business and the lively speculation on the Board of Trade and in New York Stock Exchange securities. We have before alluded to the rapid development of investment and speculative operations by Chicago money men in railroad and telegraph stocks. Last week the business was larger than ever. Thousands of shares are bought and sold daily on the New York Stock Exchange on Chicago account. The need item of telegrams must be a considerable one, and the Western Union and Gold & Stock Telegraph Companies could well afford to supply better stock-records and fuller quotations than they now give us. A stock record is quoted well—a rule, it is believed, is that there are no records that would be bought and sold more rapidly than the market fluctuates.

The demand for local securities, continue active. The brokers have large orders for city and county bonds at prices above the market, which they are unable to fill. We now quote Chicago City 7s 111, and interest bid, and the Cooks 110 1/2, and interest bid. Probable still higher prices could be obtained if my large supply could be had. The Cook County is, after an unusually successful negotiation, have all passed out of first hands, and are now held at 102. The last of the \$300,000 5 per cent bonds issued by Cook County in February were sold at 101. There were sales that day of \$100,000 5 per cent bonds ranging from 100 to 103 1/2 and interest at 102. The success of these bonds has been a surprise to most of our bankers and bond dealers. When the county first offered them the prevailing opinion in financial circles was that they could not be marketed at par. For several weeks the county sold them in small lots at par, throwing in the interest, and finally closed out the remainder of the \$305,000 to one dealer, at par, giving him the benefit of six weeks' accrued interest. The purchaser has marketed them all in three months at advancing prices. The asking price was recently raised to 103 and interest. The secret of this success is in the pressure of capital here as elsewhere for investment, the first-class credit of Cook County, and the fact that it is a public obligation, and has always paid its interest promptly, and lastly, the cheapness of the bonds. The Cook County 5 per cents were the only cheap municipal security in this market. This was no doubt their most important recommendation. There was less premium on them than on any other local bonds, or on the United States 4s, and they became popular on that account. The bonds are dated Feb. 1, 1879, run twenty years with twenty annual coupons of 5 per cent each, are payable in lawful money, and are not exempt from taxation. The total issue amounted to \$300,000, but only \$300,000 have been put on the market by the county. The denominations of the bonds are \$100, \$500, and \$1,000.

The discount market was 100, and the amount of the repayment of some heavy Board of Trade loans. Rates are 6 1/2 per cent on call loans, and 7 1/2 per cent on time, with exceptional call loans at 5, and a few time loans at 8 1/2.

The currency orders from the country increased toward the end of the week. New York exchange was in larger supply on account of the shipments of grain East.

The report of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company made this week, for 1878, shows a profit on the business of the Company proper of \$40,971.63, and a loss on the leased lines of \$408,563.75, leaving a net deficit of \$391,593.4. and resulting in debt on the general profit and loss account of \$357,185.07.

The Company's stock and bond investments are unchanged, and \$2,500,000 of the stock is still on hand.

These recent orders are still on hand and available. The recent orders stated by the President to have been less favorable than was anticipated. The fall in the price of coal was the cause of this disappointment.

Erie stockholders in New York are clamoring for the publication of the monthly earnings of the Company.

Railroad bonds in New York on Friday, were generally strong at advancing prices. Cleve-land, Columbus & Indiana Central firsts offered the only marked exception, declining rapidly from 76 1/2 to 71, and subsequently recovering to 75 1/2 on the announcement that, at the meeting of stockholders, it was decided to make arrangements for scaling the debt, so as to comply with the terms of Judge Harlan's recent decision.

A feature of the week was an advance of 11 per cent from the last monthly reported sale in Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis, land grant income bonds, which sold up to 81, and closed at 80. St. Louis & Iron Mountain seconds advanced 1 1/2, to 94; Calumet & Huron, firsts 15, to 96; American Dock Improvement Company 7s 2 to 70; Hanibal & St. Joseph convertible 15s, to 107 1/2; and Marietta & Cincinnati firsts, 14 to 91. Cincinnati & Springfield firsts guaranteed by C. C. & C. were strong to 94. The New Jersey Central were strong to 102, and the bonds fell to 102 1/2 for adjustments, 2 1/2% for consolidated assets, 20% for convertible bonds, 60% for incomes, and 85% for Lehigh & Williamsburg consolidated assets. Erie consolidated bonds, rose to 74%, and do fund, prices to 78 1/2, a fractional reaction at the close. Kansas & Texas consolidated assets rose to 70 1/2, and closed at 70 1/2; do seconds advanced from 34 1/2 to 36 1/2, and closed at 33 1/2. Rome, Watertown & Oneida consolidated firsts were slightly lower, selling down to 62 1/2.

The New York Stock has the following about the old Erie bonds:

We notice sales reported of old Erie bonds since Sept. 1, and their holders will be entitled to receive exactly 100% and no more. It must be that they have a view to an arrangement whereby their time of delivery will be extended and new sets of coupons given. We are told that the Company had agreed to make arrangements for scaling the debt, so as to comply with the terms of Judge Harlan's recent decision, but we have not been able to get to the matter. The bonds have been placed in escrow, and nobody now can complete them.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 5s of '81, 100%.

U. S. 5s of '81 ex int., 100%.

U. S. 4s per cent coupon, 100%.

U. S. 3s, 12%, 100%.

Revolving certificates, 103%.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Sterling, 88%.

Frankfort, 85%.

Paris, 85%.

London, 85%.

Stockholm, 85%.

Vienna, 85%.

Austria, 85%.

Switzerland, 85%.

Denmark, 85%.

Stockholm, 85%.

London, 85%.

Stockholm, 85%.

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THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

E. H. Davis, Rutland, Vt., is at the Sherman. John L. Blair, Bladensburg, is registered at the Pacific.

Isaac Shelby, Kentucky, is registered at the Palmer.

Col. J. N. Green, of Baltimore, is at the Gardner.

S. Lewis Gillette, Boston, is registered at the Sherman.

J. F. Sargent, Cleveland, is stopping at the Tremont.

C. R. Tuttle, of the Winnipeg Times, is at the Palmer.

Mrs. Nina Varian, the actress, is a guest of the Palmer.

Col. B. F. Adams, New York, is registered at the Gardner.

L. S. Waterman, Sycamore, Ill., is stopping at the Tremont.

Judge P. Phillips, Washington, is sojourning at the Pacific.

Ex-Gov. B. Magoffin, of Kentucky, is a guest of the Pacific.

W. C. White, Rock Island, is among the guests of the Sherman.

The Hon. William Holmes, Lyons, Iowa, is among the guests at the Gardner.

Clifford Williams and bride have returned to the city and taken rooms at the Gardner.

R. S. Wires, advance agent of the Milton-Nobles Combination, is at the Tremont.

A party of twenty-five excursionists from Galesburg, Ill., are guests of the Palmer.

W. J. Hancock, Superintendent of the United States Express Company at Dubuque, Ia., is at the Pacific.

Robert Herkenberg, 9 years of age, living with his parents at No. 289 Jefferson street, was kicked in the face by a horse owned by Philip Corkel, receiving a gash about four inches in length, and had to seek medical aid. Dr. Drury and Schmid, who examined him, do not think his injuries will prove serious.

Pelmer, Fuller & Co. have headed a subscription list for the relief of the sufferers by the recent fire with the generous donation of \$1,000. It is now offered to raise \$1,000 more.

W. H. Lovett, T. T. Tappiner, and other prominent and benevolent lumbermen, Louis Mathe, druggist, corner of Union street and Carrollton, have been instrumental in raising of the funds. Some forty families were turned out of house and home, nearly thirty of whom were rendered absolutely destitute.

The Irish-American Com. composed of delegates of the various Irish societies in the city, met yesterday afternoon at St. Hall's to consider the matter of turning out two weeks hence in laying the cornerstone of the Aged People's Home. Quite a number were present, and a large amount of money was collected, but in vain. Another attempt will be made to hold a meeting a week hence at the same place, and in the meantime, the various societies will be doing all they can to meet the emergency, and do what they can toward alleviating the matter.

A party of railroad men from Boston, who are off on an excursion which is to combine business and pleasure, and which has Kansas as its objective point, will be in the city this week and are destined to the Pacific. They leave on Friday for the Southwest. The party is composed of Messrs. R. M. Fowles, O. C. Moore, A. T. Pritchard, W. A. Smith, L. P. Smith, W. H. Tracy, E. W. Hodson, G. P. Proctor, S. Wells, Charles F. Westcott, and George Rector, of Boston, with A. S. Barnes, G. C. Wood, A. C. Barnes, and A. S. Whiston, of New York.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Alexander and Carl Cuneo, of the Cuneo & Cuneo, left town from the buggy by the most convenient route in the Polk Department. In one of the early hours of the morning they gave the eagle bird a boost and went positions on the Police Department, the Lieutenant's were ordered last week to send in the names of the men who had been in the service of the Bell, set in the names of Stephen Rowan, Edward M. Tolan, Terence Fitzpatrick, and Terence Meagher, four Irishmen and Catholic Church members, and another station the name of Thomas F. Culleton, a member of the Aulmeron. The Superintendent of Police requested their resignations by 10 o'clock this morning, and as it is generally understood that they had been in the service of the men mentioned have been getting their friends at work behind their back, claiming that Mr. Reed and Mr. Harrison, and prejudiced against them, and that they were incompetent to govern any body of men. The war will wax warm to-day.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE CASES.

The feature in the Custom-House cases Saturday was the trial in the Custom-House of Joseph E. Orr, San Francisco, and formerly of New York, banker. The bridge after having traveled 2,800 miles to meet her was escorted from the S-40 train of the Northern to the station of the Great Northern to the residence of M. Parkhurst, No. 300 North Lasalle street, where the ceremony was performed which reduced the population of San Francisco, and added a happy young couple to Chicago.

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